

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

78.



THIS WATCH

Is only put here to attract your attention . . .

What we have to tell you is of more importance than any watch, although it is fine as you wish to know. It is only three weeks now until Xmas and there is lots of things you want for that time. Take our advice—come in now and pick out what you want, pay a little on it and have it laid away until required. All our Christmas goods have arrived, and we can supply you with almost anything at prices as low as the lowest, and

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING.

We have just received another large lot of STERLING SILVER BRUSHES and MIRRORS that are beautiful, and some choice Gold and Silver Watches. Our Makeovers and Sewing Sets in cases are the latest.

CHALLONER, MITCHELL & CO.

The Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

Xmas Notice.

The Westside.

The Holiday Dream

Soon to be Fulfilled.

This store has proved its advantages as a shopping place for Holiday Gifts, and began months ago to bring together the vast collections. What you find here, too, is priced on the close-margin plan. Be careful that you don't chance to buy an article elsewhere and pay more for it. Twenty cents, fifty cents and one dollar savings are worth looking after—whether the list is a long or short one.

Dress Patterns, Kid Gloves, Furs, Jackets, Capes, Lined Kid Gloves, Knit Skirts, Umbrellas, Rain Cloaks, Silks, Dog-skin Gloves, Veils, Fans, Wool Gloves, Children's Gloves, Embroid'd Hkfs, Initial Hkfs, Silk Hkfs, Fancy Box Hkfs, Silk Hosiery, Gents' Umbrellas, Blankets, Down Quilts, S. B. Covers, Tray-cloths, Bureau-cloths, Silk Cushions, Trav. Rugs, Swiss Curtains, etc.;

Pocket-Books, Purses, Mirrors, Frames, Blotters, Scent Sprays, Collar & Cuff Boxes, Necktie Cases, Calendars, Manicure Sets, Reading Glasses, Ebony Brushes and Mirrors, Shopping Bags, Jewel Boxes, Needle Cases, Photo Stands, Clocks, Pin Trays, Whisk Holders, Tea Cosies, Letter Racks, etc., etc.

The Westside

J. Hutchison & Co.

HER BRIGHT SMILES.



After seeding our Raisins, they are so soft and easy to seed.

Two Pockets Mince Meat	25c.
Two Pockets Bulk Mince Meat	25c.
This Season Jam, five lb. can	50c.
Native Port Wine	40c.
C. B.	50c.
Sherry	50c.

Fruit Cakes and Plum Pudding.
Morgan Eastern Oysters. Headquarters.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Hand Knit Sweaters and Underwear

Direct from Scotland at

Geo. R. Jackson's

57 Government Street.

Don't Worry

You have hunted high and low, you say, to get a pound of tea the same as you used to drink years ago. You would give a dollar a pound. There's no need.

TAMILKANDE TEA

Your Grocer Has It.
In Lead Packets.

Blue Label . . . 60c
White Label . . . 50c
Red Label . . . 40c

Observe the ordinary direction, and for the rest—well, tell someone else how nice it is, and make them happy too.

SIMON LEISER & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

To Let---New York Hotel

CONTAINING
BAR---RESTAURANT---56 ROOMS.

FOR PARTICULARS

Apply No. 40 Government Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—Red leather purse on Government St. this afternoon containing twenty dollar gold piece and 25 cent bill, owners name inside. Finder suitably rewarded by leaving at 44 Government St.

THE LADIES AID of the Victoria West Methodist Church will hold their Annual Sale of Work in Sample's Hall on Thursday Dec. 10th, to be opened by His Worship Mayor at 2.30 p.m. A fine assortment of fancy work also plain and useful articles will be displayed at taking prices. Also a stock of candies and toys for the children. Refreshments during the afternoon at 10c and High Tea from 6 to 8 p.m. The sale to be followed by a good musical programme.

CASH REGISTER, NATIONAL—Price away down; must be sold quick; owner leaving city. Address "Cash," care Times office. Dec 7-2c

COAL OR WOOD—Leave orders with Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driford. no15

55.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 lbs., weight guaranteed, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Dwyer & Co., 109 Government street. Telephone call No. 52.

DOUBLE SCREENED Household Coal, \$5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., weight guaranteed, delivered to any part of the city. Kingham & Co., Office, corner Fort and Broad streets. Telephone call 253. This coal is mined by the New Vancouver Coal Co. Ltd., Nanaimo, B.C. n15-1m

GOLF GOLF—Just received a large supply of Silverstone Golf Balls and Fergan Clubs at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

GOLF BALLS AND BOXING GLOVES—a new stock just received by Henry Short & Sons, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas street.

SECOND-HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. n15

BAKER & COLSTON
(LATE G. GAWLEY & CO.)
Warranted and offered, Belleville St., James Bay.

Double Screened Alexandra Coal . . . \$5.00 ton.
No. 2, Back of Lamp, Wellington . . . 5.00 ton.
First Quality Dry Cordwood . . . 3.35 cord.
Full weight and measure guaranteed.
All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co. No. 407.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Admiral's House Tax.

The undersigned is now ready to refund the above tax.

Tax receipts must be produced.

CHAS KENT,

Treasurer.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RING.

One More Fatal Prize Fight.

London, Dec. 7.—Walter C. Root, of Newcastle, England, who was defeated for the bantam weight championship of the world at the National Sporting Club last night by Jimmy Barry, of Chicago, died this morning of injuries received in the contest. The knockout blow consisted of severe punches over the heart and then a crushing right hander on the jaw. It was found that he had sustained a severe concussion of the brain. He was arrested.

GREAT MOUNTED SWORD CONTEST.

W. S. Anderson and Ivan DeWachin are both in the city and ready for the sword contest that is to take place on Friday night, December 10th. Both men will meet this afternoon and sign articles of agreement for the contest. Capt. Olive P. Wolley will be requested to act as referee. This contest promises to be one of the greatest and most exciting sights ever witnessed in Victoria. Both men are in the best of condition and anxious for the fray, and the fair ladies may witness the battle from the balcony of the market hall.

WANT DYEAS CLOSED.

Americans Scheming to Hammer Canadians in the Yukon Trade.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—A letter has been received by the chamber of commerce of this city from the citizens of the Klondike committee of Tacoma, expressing a willingness to assist in any movement looking to the closing of Dyeas as a sub-port of entry.

The energetic methods of the Canadian government to capture the bulk of the Klondike travel is dwelt upon at length and figures are given to show what an immense revenue may be derived from the tax on the outfits of prospectors alone, if some means is not taken to retaliate.

—Postponed until Thursday—East Lyne.

HALL'S BALSAM

OF ANISEED

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc. Prepared by HALL & CO., dispensing chemists, Clarence block, cor. Yates & Douglas sts

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS

Alarming News from Macedonia—Albanians Reported To Be Committing Great Excesses.

Anti-Semite Riots Near Prague—The Dreyfus Sensation Engages Paris' Attention.

Sofia, Dec. 7.—Alarming news reached here to-day from Macedonia. The Albanians are reported to be committing great excesses at Debrin and in Kitchovo and the surrounding district, killing men, outraging women and stealing cattle. The authorities are powerless. The wholesale persecution and arrests by the Turks of the Bulgarians is also reported from the Bulgarian frontier. The news has caused great excitement here.

Prague, Dec. 7.—Anti-Semite riots have occurred at Pribram. The windows of the synagogue and houses inhabited by Jews have been smashed by mobs.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The cabinet this morning decided to answer this afternoon the senate's interpretation of M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the vice-presidents of that body, regarding the Dreyfus scandal and allow all the discussion desired. It is believed the senate will vote in the chamber of deputies, sustaining the government's attitude in the matter of the sentence. A band of law students assembled in front of the Luxembourg palace, where the senate sits, this afternoon, and engaged in anti-Dreyfus demonstrations. They traversed several streets shouting "Down with Scheurer," "Down with the senate," "Down with Le Figaro," and "Down with Zola."

DOWN IN SAMOA.

President McKinley Believes in Keeping Up Berlin Tripartite Agreement.

Interview with Hon. W. Churchill, Ex-Consul-General at Apia.

Among the passengers from Honolulu on the Aorangi was Hon. W. Churchill, ex-consul-general of the United States at Apia, Samoa, who has been spending some weeks in Honolulu. He had intended to visit Japan, but received instructions to proceed direct to Washington.

Much has been said concerning the attitude of the McKinley administration in Samoa affairs. Reports have come from the United States, England and Germany that trouble could not be averted in Samoa between the old powers interested there. Mr. Churchill kindly consented to talk on Samoan political affairs. He is informed upon the instructions of his successor, Mr. Osborn, but declines to talk concerning them. However, he had no hesitancy in speaking upon the affairs as they exist.

"The political situation in Samoa at the present day," said Mr. Churchill, "comprises two elements which need distinct consideration. First, as to the relations between the United States, Germany and England; and second, as to the present condition of the native Samoan monarchy."

"The former of these elements is perfectly provided for by the Berlin general act of 1880, which defines the regulations and the duties of each of the three contracting parties to the agreement. So long as that act is observed with scrupulous interpretation to its provisions, just so long is it impossible for any questions to arise of conflict between the three controlling parties."

"During Mr. Cleveland's administration, and particularly during the lamentably brief administration of Judge Gresham as secretary of state, a tentative announcement was made that it would be better for the United States to withdraw from an arrangement which was considered by them un-American and possibly productive of international complications."

"The present administration of Mr. McKinley and Secretary Sherman apparently recedes from Mr. Cleveland's point of view, and regards the continuance of the Berlin tripartite control at Samoa as proper."

"The statement made in various papers that an American man-of-war was to be sent to Apia to protect the Americans rights is quite unofficial. If a cruiser is sent to Samoa it will be done not so much by reason of any American rights being jeopardized, which would call for armed interference, as by reason of the obligation under the Berlin tripartite treaty upon the United States to bear the portion of the treaty in policy duty which Germany and Great Britain do not neglect."

"For eight months of each year Germany has always one and frequently two cruisers in Samoa; and during the same period more vessels of the same type from Great Britain's Australia squadron are anchored in the harbor for the same purpose. The last American war vessel in Samoan waters was the Alliance, which left Apia in February, 1893."

"The League boys, committed for trial for stealing a box containing money and papers from Mr. Blaquiere, were before the Chief Justice in the Special Trials Court this afternoon. They were sentenced to one month each in the juvenile reformatory. The deputy attorney-general remarked that there was no reformatory. He advised the Chief Justice said he was empowered to sentence juveniles to the reformatory, and that was his sentence."

MOONEY SHANGHAIED

Victorian's Victorious Petty Thief was Taken to China on the St. Catherine.

U. S. Consul-General Says It was a Clear Case Against the Ship.

Lawrence Mooney, who was sentenced out of jail during his many years' residence in Victoria, has come into what he would consider a small fortune. In Shanghai early last month Mooney made application before the United States consul general for release from an engagement on the bark St. Catherine, which sailed from this port.

The petition of the plaintiff set forth that he had been put on board the bark at Victoria, on July 12th last, and taken to sea without his consent, and against his expressed protest, and without his having been signed on, or his signature attested in the manner required by law; that advance money had been wrongfully charged in paid out for him; that an improperly low rate of wages had been credited to his account; and that the bark had proceeded to Shanghai where plaintiff had appealed to the United States consul general for the relief provided by law. Plaintiff therefore prayed that the engagement referred to should be declared void, that he should be released from his engagement in the articles; that he should obtain such further or other relief as the court might deem necessary; and that the defendants should be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

Defendants denied all the allegations of the plaintiff, and claimed that advance money had been paid in satisfaction of a debt at the request of Mooney. The evidence went to show that Mooney was taken aboard the vessel while drunk, and had not signed the articles until the vessel was out at sea, the chief mate stating that the man on watch had told him that Voss, of the Queen's Hotel, had taken him aboard. The vessel lay in the roads for three days, and Mooney, according to his evidence, appealed to the captain and to Voss, who visited the ship, to take him ashore, but they refused.

In giving his decision the consul general said: "I see this case in no other way than that it is a gross case of shanghaiing. It is not a question of Mooney being sober; no question of social standing. I hold that he was illegally shipped, and from that fact, that he is released from any further service on board the St. Catherine, and that he is entitled to be credited with \$25 per month from the time of the shipment. Partly as a matter of right, and partly as a matter of penalty, I hold that the advance money shall not be charged to his account, and that the defendants shall pay his fare in some sailing vessel to a suitable port on the Pacific coast, to the United States of America, or the port from which he shipped, in the meantime maintaining him either on board the St. Catherine, with good treatment, which I know would be done, or at some equivalent institution to the Sailors' Home. I will make the wages run from July 13th, three months and a half. That would give him half wages since he has been here in the port of Shanghai."

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for costs.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Langelier to Replace Judge Routhier, who Will Be Governor of Northwest Territories.

The Government to Bonus Gold Storage Rooms—Whiskey for the Yukon To Be Taxed.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 7.—It is reported here that Francis Langelier, M.P., will be appointed to the bench in place of Judge Routhier, of the supreme court, and that Judge Routhier will go to the Northwest Territories as Lieutenant Governor. It is also said that P. A. Choquette, M. P., will be appointed to the bench and that Hon. Sir J. A. Chapleau will remain for the present Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

A letter received here from Major Walsh states that he has put a tax of \$2 a gallon on whisky entering the Yukon district. He is considering raising this to \$2.50 per gallon.

Owing to a number of creamery owners not having learned of the government bonus for the establishment of creameries sufficiently early this year to avail themselves of the offer, the minister has decided to offer a similar bonus next year.

—Mr. H. E. A. Robertson, acting for J. G. Bennett, will this evening make an application to Mr. Justice McCall to secure the release of his client, The grounds will be the same as those brought forward when application was made to the Chief Justice.

—A dispatch to the Times from Natal says: "Allen Thompson was arrested this morning for falsifying receipts to the value of about \$200. He had a preliminary hearing in the Cape Magistrate's Court and was remanded until Friday. He was fined at \$1,000."

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Opening of the First Regular Session of the Fifty-Fifth United States Congress.

The Cuban Question Goes Into Exhaustively—A Policy of Non-Interference.

Washington, Dec. 6.—At noon today the first regular session of the fifty-fifth congress was launched upon the unknown sea of legislation. Simultaneously at both ends of the capitol—Speaker Reed in the house and Vice-President Hobart in the senate—dropped their gavels and called to order the bodies over which they preside. As usual on such occasions, the reserved galleries were carefully guarded, admission being only by card, and the public had great difficulty in wedging itself into the United States set aside for it.

IN THE SENATE.

The senate chamber at the opening of the session today was a veritable conservatory. The first display was beautiful. Precisely at 12 o'clock the gavel of Vice-President Hobart fell and the senate was called to order. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Millburn, the blind chaplain. Seventy-seven senators responded on the roll call. The venerable Mr. Morris, of Vermont, was first recognized by Vice-President Hobart. He offered a resolution, which was passed in the usual form, that the senate was in session and ready to proceed to business.

Allison of Iowa presented a resolution that a committee of two senators be appointed to join a like committee from the house to inform the president that congress was in session, and prepared to receive any communication he might desire to make.

The resolution was passed and Vice-President Hobart named Allison and Gorman as the senate committee.

By resolution of Callahan of Illinois the time of the daily meetings of the senate will be fixed at noon.

On motion of Hale of Maine a recess was taken until 1 o'clock.

At 1:30 the senate re-assembled and a committee headed by Mr. Gorman reported. The president's message was presented by Mr. Pruden at 1:30 o'clock, and was laid before the senate and read.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The house of representatives presented an animated appearance long before noon. As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 o'clock, Speaker Reed, attired in a black cut-away coat and wearing a red tie, ascended the rostrum in the crash of the gavel the din on the floor and conversation in the galleries subsided. In the deep silence which followed the calling of the assembly to order was offered the prayer by the eminent divine, Rev. Chas. A. Bony, of England, who delivered the invocation, solemn and impressive. The speaker then declared the house in session. The roll call showed the presence of 301 members. There were fifty-three vacancies from death or resignation during the recess, and the credentials of members-elect were read by the direction of the speaker, who administered the oath of office to them. On motion of Dingley, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to join the senate committee to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication that he desired to make.

The speaker selected Dingley, Grosvenor and Baller for this honor. On motion of Henderson, of Iowa, the daily sessions to begin at noon each day was ordered. The house then took a short recess.

When the house reassembled the committee appointed to wait upon the president reported having perfected its mission.

Mr. Pruden, who had followed the committee into the hall, immediately presented the message, which, by direction of the speaker, was read at the clerk's desk.

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the fifty-fifth congress, assembled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative service.

Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence, which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all nations of the earth remain unbroken.

Genuine Satisfaction.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed the realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike, and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of foreign relations, of the maintenance of the integrity of the national obligations and the improvement of the public service appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs, or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of this congress, which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effects have not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

An Important Problem.

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal, that pertaining to its foreign relations, concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted the government at various times in the past.

The Story of Cuba.

The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest; growing discontent; an effort toward the larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression and warfare and of ineffectual settlement, to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the establishment of the continental possessions of Spain in the western continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain towards Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth between 1823 and 1890 various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by the United States through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government.

A Ten Year Revolution.

The revolution which began in 1895 lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered its aid to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by Gen. Grant were refused and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this government. In 1898 peace was brought about by the treaty of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martini de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

Some Important Historical Facts.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces amassed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions cannot but fill this government with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country.

The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts, controlled by the Spanish armies, were depopulated and the agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands and waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Against the abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial procedures. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom.

Relief For Our Citizens.

For the relief of our own citizens, suffering because of the conflict, the aid of congress was sought in a special message and under the appropriation of April 4.

Ameliorating Conditions.

The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and the end of all disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States.

Discussion of the question of international duties and responsibilities as the United States and Spain understand them is presented, with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery at the national command to perform its full duty according to the law of nations. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer. But on this aspect of the Spanish note it is necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic issues. Throughout all these horrid and dangerous days, our government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the deepest interests and convictions of our people should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

Some Untried Measures.

Of the untried measures there remain only recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants; and intervention in favor of one or the other party.

(Continued on Page 5.)

1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, and many of them at their own request have been returned to the United States. The instructions given to our minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward ending the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban people.

These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraint it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuation of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of these results.

No Humiliation Attached.

No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It so chanced that in consideration of this offer addressed to the same Spanish administration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor, and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others. Between the departure of General Woodford, the new emperor, and his arrival in Spain the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals he bore, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta.

Spain's Reply.

The reply to our note was received on the 22nd day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba, and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which, in its judgment, leads to peace.

The military operations, it is said, will be conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba, while guarding Spain's sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality, the island to be governed by an executive and by a local council, or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and the judicial administration.

The Spanish Plan.

To accomplish this the present government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish Cortes with the aid of Cuban senators and deputies to solve the economic problems and properly distribute the existing debt.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that in carrying out its reform proposals, it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant military reforms, while the United States for its part shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from the country.

The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well again reclaimed; that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed, and that by force of arms and new and ample reforms very early and complete pacification is looked for.

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(Continued on Page 5.)

Insist

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

Upon

the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Ho.

GAMES SETTLED ANNUALLY.

"Like Senator Henry Clay, the statesman from Kentucky," continued the contour from the south, who dressed his stories in language and style at once pleasing and useful, "Senator Edward W. Pettus of Alabama, is an inveterate player, with a fondness for poker that is well high human in devotion. If the time that venerable gentleman has spent in the game could be summed up in many years would stand at the debit side of life ledger. He has won and lost his thousands at one sitting. But to my story: There lived in Gen. Pettus' town, Salem, Ala., in the '70s, a wealthy railroad president, Major Lander of the Alabama Central railroad, running between Selma and Meridian, Miss., how a branch of the Southern railroad system. The major and general were boon companions, with a friendship almost as strong as that of Damon and Pythias. They used to spend their summers at the major's summer house in Talladega, above Selma. Both of them devoted most of their time to playing poker, since the railroad president was equally fond of the game. 'Old Mennel,' the major's colored servant, would sit at the table and keep account of the winnings and losses, being the 'banker.' At the end of one year Gen. Pettus owed the major \$10,000; another year the major was indebted to the general for \$13,000, and so the game would run. It was never higher than \$1 limit, and was kept up until the major's death."—Philadelphia Times.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is pure and the system depressed, one becomes purely liable to diseases. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

A VALUABLE CAT.

Howard Reed of Milford, Pa., started out hunting for partridge and woodcock, and was followed by the house cat. All efforts on the part of the young hunter to drive the cat back home were futile; it was bound to go with him, and it illustrated its ability as a hunter by its "pointing" a woodcock, which young Reed shot. Then it "flushed" a partridge, which was also bagged by the hunter. Red says he would not part with the cat for the best bred dog in the country.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

At a union religious meeting in Columbus, O., the other evening a glee club from a local deaf and dumb institution sang "Xenar, My God to Thee" in the sign language. It is a pity that some other glees clubs do not employ their activities in the same harmless way.—Providence Journal.

D-O-D-D-S

THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORD.

No Name on Earth So Famous
—No Name More Widely Imitated.

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or more widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fastens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Everyone knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery started the medical profession the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases.

No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all sound names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempts to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Why is the name "Dodd's Kidney Pills" imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gems, and gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicine the world has ever known.

No medicine was ever named kidney pills till years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills to the world. No medicine ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other medicine has cured as many cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Hosiery Manufacturers.

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

EDDY'S TOILET PAPERS

Made on Hygienic Principles. Sold on Economic Rules.

For Hotel, Office and Family Use. J. MITCHELL, Agent, Victoria and Vancouver.

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE R. P. RITHELY & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is Now Complete.

FULL LINES

OF

Tweeds, Nobby Overcoatings, Fashionable Trouserings.

Serges and Worsteds.

Newest Patterns and Weaves.

A. GREGG & SON,

Tailors, Yates Street.

The Toy Bazaar.

No. 63 Yates Street. Next to Nicholls & Renou's.

CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Toys, Novelties, and Xmas Presents.

OPEN TONIGHT. CALL AND EXAMINE.

ANDREW SHERET,

102 FORT ST. CORNER BLANCHARD.

ARE YOU READY FOR THE

Klondike Rush

I am ready to Conduct your sales.

W. JONES,

133 Government Street, Corner Pandora Street.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT, NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

S. A. STODDART,

DIRECT IMPORTERS, 68 YATES ST.

GEM RESTAURANT.

Meals 15c. and upwards. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ALIX. LIPSKY, Prop.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND Hosiery Manufacturers.

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant: FOR ONE YEAR, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will sell their rights in mineral claims (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in the conveyances from the company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money claim with the government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first installment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal installments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not the company for acquiring surface and mineral rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. BULLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

TO LET

8 roomed house, furnished, \$25.
3 roomed house, Belcher Avenue, \$15.
2 roomed cottage, large barn, Chambers Street, \$25.
7 roomed house, Elizabeth Street, \$10.
2 roomed cottage, 15 acres land, \$10.50.
4 roomed house, Fernwood Road, \$10.
6 roomed cottage, Oak Bay, \$5.
7 roomed house, Oak Bay Avenue, \$10.
13 roomed house, 3 acres land, barns, etc., \$25.
9 roomed house, Quadra Street, \$15.

Beaumont Boggs & Co.

22 BROAD STREET.

NOTICE

The Board of Licensing Commissioners will sit in the Police Court, City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 2:30 p.m. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, U. M. C.

NOTICE

Government street, between Courtney and Johnson, is closed to traffic until further notice.

M. A. WILSON, City Engineer.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting on a Licensing Order for a transfer to Frederick White Smith of my license for the sale of wine and spirits by retail upon the premises situated on the southwest corner of Government and Yates streets. The said license, known as the "Liquor License," dated the 25th day of September, A.D. 1897.

GEORGE H. FURBER, By his attorney in fact, The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, By their attorneys in fact,

C. A. HOLLAND, F. E. BROWN.

A VICIOUS BLAST

Archbishop Cleary Denounces in Unmeasured Terms the "No-Popery Press".

A Remarkable Speech Which Has Created a Great Sensation in the East.

Kingston, Nov. 27.—The address presented to Archbishop Cleary on Thursday by the priests of the Archdiocese of Kingston and his Grace's reply were supplied the local press yesterday. The remarks contained therein are causing much comment in the city. The priests' address, which takes up two columns of space, concludes as follows: "We have been all along admiring your Grace's sublime serenity during this small tempest that the anti-Christian press have been hungering to provoke, and we hereby take example from our chief pastor to uphold ourselves in our sacred office and to disregard everything that."

Baton and His Agents, whether through violence or secret stratagem, may on occasional junctures of circumstances think it would best, their policy to wage war against God's Holy Church under some political disguise or another. We simply and honestly assure Your Grace that in this whole matter we and our congregations are entirely one with you. We and our congregations are for God and for Christ and for the Holy Ghost, who lives and abides in God's Holy Church, and directs the priests of the Archdiocese of Kingston, ever severed themselves from their Archbishop and gave themselves over to the folly of

Poor Little Political Fools who would ask us to profess belief in the new "theology" of a certain Toronto editor, who is hysterically enamored of "heavenly marriages," and openly declares that any marriage of two heathens is as good and decent and sanctifying as the marriage of any two baptized persons. That poor little ignorant creature has, since the Manitoba school question arose seven years ago, gone stark mad on all Catholic subjects, especially where a bishop or archbishop ventured, without consulting him, to deliver any Catholic instructions to his flock.

We know that he has a special grudge against Your Grace, because it was your duty more than once to chastise him in sight of the public.

Meanwhile, we know that the Archbishop of Kingston is the most forgiving man in the world, but all the while he is just the man to deal rightly with this journalistic pigmy. Signed, on behalf of all and each of the priests of the diocese of Kingston, James Farrelly, Vicar-General and Delegate to Pope Leo XIII's household; Charles H. Gauthier, Vicar-General; Thomas Kelly, Vicar-General; John Macdonald, Dean; Charles H. Murray, Dean.

Archbishop Cleary in reply spoke for nearly half an hour, and at times became quite warm regarding the Ontario "scribes." He said that he and his clergy and people had good reason to feel happy in witnessing the "preliminary" of the agents of Satan, which in every age of the Church, from the first Good Friday to the present day, has ever been a true indication, always verified in the results, that the

Spite and Malice and stormy anger of the evil one had not been stirred up by any trifling cause, but by some great and grand success of the Church in baffling his sabbat majesty's policy of ruin to religion and damnation to the souls of men. He illustrated this proposition by historical references from olden and modern times, and heroically he called attention to the fact that the arch-enemy and his associates invariably slung out some one-bishop or archbishop, or patriarch—for their most determined malignity, and persecuted him, and moved imperial forces and judges and lawyers and scribes to hunt him down and drive him into exile or death.

Hence, he, the Archbishop, felt himself honored by the recent outbreak of hellish spite and lying, directed primarily against Christ and His Holy Church, and His doctrine of saving truth and divine worship, but most markedly, although secondarily, against himself, of whom more lies and slanders had been printed and published a few weeks ago than had ever been flung against any prelate at any previous time in any country in the world. Of this he was legitimately proud; in this he rejoiced, and he was made more happy day after day as the anti-Christian newspaper breeze grew louder and stronger. He knew it was good for the Church, and would exalt our holy religion in the minds of all upright men. One consideration alone detracted from his pleasure. It was the disgrace and shame those

Worthless Scribblers of the no-Popery press were bringing on the fair name of our province. Strangers who came to Ontario at that time could not suppress their indignation and disgust and often was the question asked: "How can any decent man live in a country where so vile a press is allowed to poison society in this fashion?" "Is this, after all, the darkest Africa, the land of the Zulus and Ashantis?"

Among those two dozen or more anti-Christian scribblers, it is safe to say, there is not one truthful or honorable man, not one educated man, not one who could pretend to be a gentleman. Taking them all in all, they are the vilest gang of outlaws on this Western continent—the shame of Ontario.

The Archbishop here referred to the great Daniel O'Connell and his fight for the cause of Ireland against the English oligarchy and "no-Popery" press. "The no-Popery press," he said, "is a disgrace to the British House of Commons, which drew from the London Times, then the most powerful and popular newspaper in Great Britain, an editorial eulogy on him. Early in the following week the great 'Dan' convoked a meeting in Dublin, and, opening the business of the day, he asked: 'Does any man in this grand assembly know of any enormous crime I have committed recently against my church or my country?' (Cries of 'No, no,' on all sides). 'Well,' said O'Connell, 'I am glad my countrymen think so. I have been searching my conscience, and I agree with you. But the fact stands against me that the Times has begun to praise me, and I feel like a man guilty of some awful crime against religion or country.'

whole British Empire." I stand before you as the Best Abused Archbishop in Ontario. I rejoice in it; I glory in it. Those abominably wicked men of the no-Popery press have no other way of accomplishing their ends, and marking me for honorable distinction than by vilifying and slandering me and the Holy Church whose doctrine I officially propound. They well know their adulation would be scornfully rejected. They know equally well that their praise would be the greatest insult that could be offered to any prelate of God's Church. Holding the crosser in his left hand, His Grace stretched forth his right arm to the clergy and congregation and said:

"May this right hand become withered, and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I ever fail to deserve the hatred, the lying, the slander and the heinous malignity of the no-Popery scribes of Ontario."

BAD MADE WORSE. There are many preparations on the market for the cure of toothache that are absolutely injurious to the teeth. "Quick-cure" is recommended by the leading dentists of Canada as a sure cure for toothache, without having any evil effect on the teeth, gums or nerve.

FIGHTERS OF OLDEN TIMES. Prehistoric Skeletons of Men Believed to Have Died in Battle Centuries Ago.

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 5.—The greatest prehistoric battle and burning ground yet discovered in the United States has just been found near the little town of Hollands, Indian territory. It lies on the northern border of the Choctaw Indian reservation and near the Arkansas river.

Professor Edwin Walters, an archaeologist, who discovered the ground, states that from extensive excavations he made he believes that nearly 100,000 warriors lost their lives at this point, and that the battle occurred 2,000 years ago. He also declares that the battle was fought between the mound-builders and the Maya Toltec race, the latter having come from Yucatan and striven to wrest the Mississippi valley from the mound-builders.

The battle ground is 30 acres in area, and by a series of excavations Professor Walters has satisfied himself that there are nearly 5,000 skeletons to every square acre. His estimate as to the remoteness of this prehistoric conflict is formed by a study of the geologic structure of the formation in which the skeletons are found. The bones are buried near the top of a deep stratum of sand and covered first with a sort of adobe, a formation of the quaternary period, and then with an alluvial top soil.

The remains have been dug out by the carload, and almost every skull has from one to five arrow points and javelins are also found imbedded in other bones of the body, and the great number of these instruments of warfare that have been unearthed leaves no doubt in the mind of Professor Walters that he has found what was once a field of carnage. The skulls have narrow, retreating foreheads and projecting chins, and the skeletons vary greatly in length, some seeming to be those of dwarfs and others of giants.

The bodies are buried in a circle, the feet toward the center, and most of them are in a sitting posture. At the side of each is found a clay vessel that was evidently filled with food to stay the spirit of the departed warrior on his way to the spirit land.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

IT MAY MAKE TROUBLE. Japan Says Hawaii Has Violated the Treaty.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Tore Hoshi, Japanese extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, was a passenger from the Orient on the steamship City of Peking.

He left tonight for Washington, carrying with him complete instructions in reference to the Hawaiian treaty of annexation which will be considered by the United States senate.

Several months ago he hurriedly left Washington for Japan. He left just after the publication of his correspondence with Secretary Sherman with reference to the Hawaiian question.

Dispatches from Washington declare that he was angry with Sherman and the administration for the advocacy of annexation.

"I know," he said, "that my recent trip to Japan has been misinterpreted by some of the American newspapers. I believe my relations with the Washington authorities are amicable. My relations with Sherman are not strained."

"I desire to say positively that Japan has no objection to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The recent reports that Japan had withdrawn her opposition are untrue."

"There may be serious trouble if the United States annexes the islands without regard to our interests there. But I don't believe the United States will act unilaterally. Japan has in the Hawaiian islands about 20,000 of her people. Hawaii has a treaty with Japan permitting the latter to send immigrants there, and also imports for the use of the latter."

"Hawaii has violated this treaty, and our claim for this violation has not been settled. We want our claim settled after annexation, if not before that time."

THE CITY COUNCIL

Dr. Fraser Advocates the Building and Furnishing of Three Cottages at the Isolation Hospital.

Hackmen Don't Want to Leave Government Street—Merchants Ask for Improvements.

There were a goodly number of citizens present to watch the deliberations of the aldermanic board yesterday evening. His worship the mayor was, as usual, in the chair, and every alderman present, saving Ald. Harrison, who is confined to his house on account of sickness.

After the minutes had been read and adopted the following communications were read:

From Percy L. Sinclair, of the park commissioners of Tacoma, thanking the board for the pair of swans presented to that city. Read and filed.

A. H. Sherris, saying that Fernwood road south of Chatham was in need of repairs. Referred to the street committee and city engineer.

A. Johnson wrote in connection with the application of Mr. Winstry for more compensation. He thought if Mr. Winstry did not want his position at the commission he was getting then the council should let him go. "There were scores of men as competent, if not more competent, who would be glad of the position." Received and filed.

John Dalby wrote offering to cut down the grade the hill on North road if given the material. Referred to the street committee and city engineer.

Dr. R. L. Fraser, medical health officer, wrote advocating the erection and furnishing of three cottages at the isolation hospital. The cottages could be built and furnished at a cost of \$1,000, and as there was a considerable portion of the appropriation for health purposes left over, he thought that the money could be expended for this purpose. This was referred to the board of health and a meeting will be held for the consideration on Wednesday morning.

Chief Levy reported the fire during November, and of the suspension of firemen H. Leary and H. W. Murray for missing fires and not sleeping in the fire hall. The report was received and referred to the fire wardens.

The resignation of James Wilson as street foreman was received and accepted. Ald. Farbridge moved that applications be called for the position, to be in for next Monday.

Ald. Vigilins, McCandless, Kinsman and Wilson thought that the city could finish the year without appointing another man. Many of them thought the position could be filled for the balance of the term by the assistant foreman.

Ald. Stewart and the mayor thought that a new street superintendent should be appointed at once.

The motion that applications be called for was carried.

A. Johnson, market superintendent, reported receipts amounting to \$108.43 during the past month. Received and filed.

P. B. Pemberton and others petitioned for an electric light at the entrance to Lovers' Lane, from Foul Bay road.

The mayor said that a light placed here would cost \$75.

A motion that the request of the petitioners be granted and a light placed also on the corner of Herald and Douglas streets was carried.

W. A. Ward and M. G. Laing called attention to the bad state of Pemberton road and asked for a three-track sidewalk on this street. Referred to the street committee for report.

A number of Wharf street merchants submitted a petition referring to the need of improvements on Wharf street. New crossings were asked for at either side of the street—current crossings four feet wide—electric lights to be installed at 5 o'clock each evening, the electric light poles to be straightened and painted, and all other improvements that are necessary made as soon as possible. This petition was referred to the street committee and electric light committee for report.

H. G. Brown and nineteen other hackmen sent a lengthy petition to the council to stop the work of double-tracking Government street, complained that it removed from Government street, which has been a main thoroughfare, and asked for a meeting with the council to consider ways and means to permit them to carry on their business, and that if the council did not stop the work of double-tracking Government street they be permitted to stand at the corner of Port and Government streets and on Broad street.

A number of merchants asked that this petition receive favorable consideration. The petition was received and referred to the back committee.

The street committee reported as follows: Concerning the application from Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, on behalf of Mr. Hallett, that David street be improved—no funds. Regarding a sidewalk asked for on Grant street—no funds. Regarding the complaint of Mr. Loebe, that water was running into his property on Pandora street—no funds. They recommended that the improvements asked for on Chatham street be granted; that a crossing be laid on Broad street at a cost of \$75; and that a sidewalk be placed on Government street when the new track is laid, at the cost of \$500. Received and adopted.

The sewerage committee reported recommending that the 75 feet of sewerage asked for on Michigan street be laid at a cost of \$75. Received and adopted.

The report of the finance committee recommending an appropriation of \$149.25 for current expenses and a special appropriation of \$200 for the purpose of advertising Victoria and for the cup presented to the Provincial Rifle Association. This report was adopted.

Ald. Farbridge's motion asking for leave to introduce a by-law for the regulation of municipal elections was carried, and the by-law passed its first reading.

The board then adjourned.

Almost with reverence does the grocer's boy regard Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee.



Often has he been admonished to bring only Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand, he now realizes that it stands in a class by itself.

The best people to whose houses he is sent demand this brand.

No matter what he may forget, no matter what he may bring wrong, he never makes a mistake in bringing another kind of coffee when Seal Brand is ordered.

All grocers sell it, in pound and two-pound tin cans.

PLATFORM

Adopted by the British Columbia Liberal Association, Oct. 9th, 1897.

At the British Columbia Liberal Convention, held at New Westminster on Oct. 8 and 9, the following platform was adopted:

We denounce the Turner administration, which has justly forfeited the confidence of the people of this province by its reckless squandering of the public revenue; its alienation of the public lands by grants to railway promoters and private speculators, (notably the grant to the Canadian Central Railway Company); its system of class taxation; its open support of Oriental labor; and its persistent attempts to encourage sectional jealousies between the Island and Mainland for political purposes.

And we denounce the practices of ministers of the crown making use of their official positions to promote their private interests by associating their names with mining and other speculative companies.

We advocate—

I.—RAILWAYS AND LAND.

(1.) The adoption of a policy directed towards ultimate ownership of railways by the government.

(2.) That public lands be reserved for aerial settlement, and that such legislation be enacted as will prevent the holding of large tracts by speculators and company promoters.

(3.) That when a grant of land is made in aid of railways and other public undertakings, the government retain an equivalent interest in such undertakings by way of control of freight rates or otherwise.

(4.) That the status of existing grants of land be thoroughly investigated with a view to compelling the opening up of the same to settlement where the conditions upon which such grants have been made have not been complied with.

(5.) That the system of transfer and registration of land be simplified and made less expensive while securing absolute validity of title.

II.—REDISTRIBUTION.

(1.) A fair readjustment of the present representation on the basis of population, always allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.

(2.) The abolition of the \$200 deposit required from candidates.

III.—TAXATION.

(1.) The repeal of the mortgage tax.

(2.) The repeal of miners' licences for those working for wages in mines.

(3.) That coal mines be placed on the same footing as other mines with respect to taxation.

IV.—TIMBER.

(1.) The disposal of timber limits by open competition and in such quantities only as will meet the requirements of the trade.

(2.) The enactment of an accurate system of government scaling of logs and its rigid enforcement.

(3.) The introduction of a system of forestry for the purpose of conserving and reproducing our forests.

V.—CHINESE.

(1.) The discouragement by all constitutional methods of the immigration and employment of Oriental laborers, and the amendment in accordance therewith of the "Coolie" and "Hindustani" Acts.

A FEW THINGS

Seasonable for this time of the year are LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS and OVER-GAITERS. They are warm and neat. We want to clear the balance of our stock of MEN'S CORK-SOLED BOOTS this week.

A. B. ERSKINE, Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

Food for Klondike.

OX HEAD BRAND.

BEST ENGLISH COMPRESSED COOKED CORNED BEEF.

In 2 lb. and 5 lb. Tins. Prices on Application. Special Quotations for Quantities.

Johnson, Cole, Brier & Cordrey, Ltd.

Purbrook Street, London, S.E. Telegrams: Spirit, London

Pabst Bohemian OF MILWAUKEE.

The Finest Beer the world has ever produced. Now ready for delivery to any part of the city.

QUARTS, - - - \$2.25 per doz.
PINTS, - - - 1.50 "
1-2 PINTS, - - - 1.00 "

This beer is put up in patent "loop ear" bottles and is sold at above prices only upon condition of their return. The public are hereby notified that they are the property of the undersigned and will be claimed wherever found.

VICTORIA BOTTLING WORKS Cold Storage Building. Telephone 44, City

Tutti-Frutti

See that the trade mark name "Tutti-Frutti" is on each box. All others are imitations.

SPRINGS. Send your address (with daily) to Adams & Sons Co., 21 & 23 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., and one Tutti-Frutti wrapper and you will receive two beautiful glass perfume bottles from the makers of the famous Tutti-Frutti.

Beware of Substitutes.

Of BENSON'S Porous Plaster.

Plaster which has been used for centuries and is known as "the plaster" or "the best plaster" in the world. It is not to be deceived. These worthless substitutes are sold under the name of "Benson's Plaster" and will do no good. Benson's Plaster is the only plaster which will cure all kinds of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Lymphatic and Kidney Affections, etc. Look for the Three Stars Trade Mark across the top of the Benson's Plaster box.

Charles Hayward, (Established 1897.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer Government Street, Victoria.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, Etc.

Across sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications promptly acknowledged. Offices open for receiving patrons at Victoria, V.C. and at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

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REASONABLE RATES.

GEO. D. SCOTT, 43 Fort Street.

RIVER STEAMBOATS

Shipped out in Section. All marked and ready to put together.

Built by SIMPSON, STRICKLAND & CO., of Dartmouth, England.

For all information apply to TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

Klondike Edition.

Copies of the Klondike edition of the Times can be procured at this office at 2 1/2 cts.

A Copy.

Every citizen of Victoria should purchase copies to send one to each friend residing outside of British Columbia.

It contains Mr. Ogilvie's lecture, an article by Mr. Corby on Mining in British Columbia, and a great deal of reliable Klondike information.

Canadian-Australian Mercantile & Mining Agency.

Klondike Outfitting, Transportation and Advertising Business promptly attended to. Branches in all the principal cities of Australia and New Zealand. Local Agent and Special Press Correspondent.

J. D. HATHAWAY, 21 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

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33 JERVIS ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential. Private estimation. Oriskany Alley.

F. LANDRETH, Proprietor, P.O. Box 200.

James Perfumes
At Brown's Drug Store,
109 Government Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov. clal News in
a Condensed Form.

See the Apotheosis in Ten Nights in
a Barroom at A.O.U.W. to-night.

CONDENSED MINCE MEAT. Ar-
mour's, 15c. per pound, for sale at Jame-
son's, 23 Fort street.

Cloth bound books, 25c.; good au-
thors. Also Christmas cards. John-
ston's, Kirk Block.

Glassware just received and for
sale cheap for cash at R. A. Brown &
Co.'s 80 Douglas street.

Especially opportune is this an-
nouncement—Partridge, 86 Yates street,
is offering ladies' waterproofs at cost.

At the weekly meeting of the B. Y.
P. U. of Emmanuel Baptist church, held
yesterday evening, a debate was held on
the temperance question.

On Friday morning a special service
and intercession on behalf of the work
of the Local Council of Women will be
held at Christ Church Cathedral.

The latest Parisian novelties in fine
neckwear may be seen at Samuel Sea's,
80 Douglas street. They are by far the
handsomest goods yet shown in Victo-
ria.

The chorus and orchestra who are
preparing for the concert to be given
shortly at Institute hall on behalf of the
B. C. Benevolent Society, will meet for
rehearsal in Pioneer hall, Broad street,
this evening.

On Tuesday next the young ladies of
the Reformed Episcopal church will hold
a sale of work and luncheon at the Phil-
harmonic hall. A concert will be given
in the evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Victoria West
Methodist church will hold their annual
sale of work in Semple's hall on Thurs-
day, the 9th inst., commencing at 2:30
p.m. Refreshments will be served dur-
ing the afternoon, and high tea from 4
to 5 p.m., followed by a good musical
programme.

Capt. P. P. Armstrong, of Golden, is
at the Strand. Captain Armstrong, who
is well known as a navigator of the Co-
lumbia river in connection with the river
steamers running from Jennings, is here
on his way to Teslin lake, where he will
build a steamer to run from there to
Dawson City in connection with the trail
to Telegraph creek. Mrs. Armstrong
accompanies him.

The funeral occurred this afternoon
of Charles R. Carlson, the cortege leav-
ing the family residence, Douglas street,
at 1:30 and proceeding to the Central
Methodist church, where impressive ser-
vices were conducted by Rev. Mr. Betts.
There was a large attendance and many
beautiful floral offerings, testifying to
the esteem in which the deceased was
held. The pallbearers were: Messrs. J.
L. Lawson, Jr., W. P. Grant, F. Ker-
mode, Arthur Thomas, T. M. Miller and
A. Dorey.

Hazel Kirke is the play that makes
a theatre famous.

Although the weather was so inclem-
ent and so many counter attractions of-
fered inducements to the seeker after
amusement, the audience which greeted
the Harry Lindley company yesterday
evening was as large as usual. The per-
formance given was "The Two Orphans,"
a drama in seven acts. The play, if the
constant applause of the audience goes
for anything, was thoroughly enjoyed.
This evening the well-known temperance
drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," is
to be presented.

The members of the First Battalion,
Fifth Regiment, C.A., should remember
that this is positively the last day in
which to put in the application for them-
selves and friends for the battalion draw-
ing on Thursday week. The affair promises
to be a most brilliant one. The tunics of
the men are, by special permission of
the D.O.C., being altered for the occa-
sion. R. Williams & Co., of Johnson
street, have the contract for the altera-
tions, and all men should leave their
tunics there at the first opportunity, to
insure their being done in time. After
the parade of the Fifth Regiment to-
night the committee having the arrange-
ments in hand have something of great
importance to communicate to the bat-
talion, so that every member must en-
deavor to be present.

Harry Lindley to-night as Sampe,
the Yankee.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Baking Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Rum's mania at A.O.U.W. to-
night.

For a modern cigar smoke J. C.
Meise & Co.'s, 102 Johnson.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly
first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

Pudding bowls from three to eleven
inches at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Dou-
glas street.

15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans
and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown
& Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Specially opportune is this an-
nouncement—Partridge, 86 Yates street,
is offering ladies' waterproofs at cost.

Sterling silver and plated goods at
Weller Bros. Unlimited assortment of
choice articles suitable for Christmas,
wedding or birthday gifts.

If you're looking for toys call and
inspect the stock of A. Barker, 884
Douglas st. The very newest mechan-
ical toys; no old stock. Prices the low-
est.

Patet Bohemian, from Milwaukee,
the finest beer the world ever produced,
on draught at 5 cents per glass, at the
Bank Exchange, the coolest, cleanest,
cheapest restaurant in the city. Never
closes.

A splendid stock of sporting goods
just received direct from the best fac-
tories in England and the United States,
comprising shot guns, rifles, shooting
coats, etc., at Heary Short & Son's, Gun-
makers, 72 Douglas street.

A Chinaman, who it seems was at-
tempting to return to China by the R.
M.S. Empress of China leaving many
creditors, was arrested on a writ of
causam by order of the sheriff just be-
fore the Empress sailed.

When the milkman came to the resi-
dence of James Anderson, an old man of
78, resident on Green street, this morn-
ing, he found Anderson lying on the
floor dead, the old man having succumb-
ed to old age. The police were immedi-
ately notified and they took charge of
Anderson's papers. He left a will and a
number of other papers, none of which
have been unsealed as yet. Anderson was
fairly well off, as besides the real
estate owned by him, his bank book in-
dicated that he had over \$2,000 in the
bank. No inquest will be held.

The attendance at the organ recital
given by Messrs. Burnett and Fisher in
St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last
evening was unfortunately much smaller
than the high merit of the recital deserv-
ed. Mr. Burnett's selections were classi-
cal and were well treated, especially the
"Storm Fantasia" by Lomax, which was
very realistic, and the sonata by
Mendelssohn, a most difficult but beau-
tiful piece. Mr. Fisher, who is a brother
of the celebrated Lancashire organist,
Dr. Fisher, of Blackpool, played Gail-
dant's "Marche Funebre" and Chant
"Scraphique" in masterly style; his re-
rendering of the march from "Tannhauser"
was most effective, and showed the au-
dience how well suited Wagner's music
is to the organ. Miss Russell sang Lau-
da's "Ave Maria" in a clear, well con-
trolled soprano, making a most favorable
impression. Messrs. J. G. Brown and
Pilling contributed very acceptable vocal
selections.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary for
perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is
the one true blood purifier and great
health giver.

FRIENDLY HELP.

Arrangements Made To Care For the
Needy During the Holidays.

The monthly meeting of the Friendly
Help was held this morning in the usual
place. The principal business dispat-
ched was arranging for the Christmas do-
nations. A committee of ladies will be
in the rooms, Market building, on Fri-
day, the 17th inst. and following days,
to receive any gifts the charitably dis-
posed have to offer. Shoes and all kinds
of underclothing are especially desired.
A representative to sit as vice-president
in the Woman's Council was also ap-
pointed.

During the month about thirty differ-
ent parties received assistance. Eleven
had groceries, four fuel, three blankets,
two bread, two received tickets to leave
the city, and the remainder had different
kinds of clothing and shoes.

The following donations are thankfully
acknowledged: Money—Mrs. C. Keel,
Mr. C. W. R. Thompson, Watson &
Hall, provincial government, L. O. O. F.,
corporation; Capt. C. Hackett, blankets;
Mrs. W. Wilson, Quebec street, fruit and
books; R. Porter & Sons, meat; Mr. J.
Hogarth, shoes; Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Dun-
kelton, Mr. C. A. Holland, Mrs. J. Fore-
man, Miss Nell, Mrs. Tarks, Mrs. Brad-
bury, Mrs. C. A. Reid, Mrs. Jackson,
Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs.
Lebb, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Munroe, Mrs.
Togues, Mrs. H. G. Ross, Mrs. Heister-
man, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Davis and Mrs.
Randall, clothing.

Canadian Women Are Too
Often Deceived.

It is of vast importance that every
woman should use the greatest caution
when buying package dyes for home dye-
ing.

The Diamond Dyes have attained such
immense popularity that unscrupulous
people have gone into the color business
and are manufacturing dyes that pay
them tremendous profits. The material
employed in the composition of these
imitation dyes are so poor and cheap
that the women who buy them can never
get the results they desire.

When package dyes are required for
home dyeing ask for Diamond Dyes and
accept no substitute in the way of imita-
tion package dyes or dyes that are
three-fourths soap and one-fourth color-
ing matter.

If your merchant does not sell the Dia-
mond Dyes send direct to Wells & Rich-
ardson, Co., Montreal, for the color re-
quired, stating whether you wish to color
all-wool, cotton or mixed goods. All
dyes sold at ten cents per package.

Endorsed by prominent clergymen.
Ten Nights in a Barroom.



"NAME ON EVERY PIECE."
LOWNEY'S
Chocolate Bonbons.

We have just received a full line of these
delicious goods.

JOHN COCHRANE,

CHEMIST,

Northwest Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets

HARRIS VS. DUNSMUIR

The Plaintiff Tells of His Efforts
to Sell the Wellin-
ton Mines.

What the Dunsmuir's Wanted for
the Property and What
was Offered.

Yesterday morning the case of Harris
vs. Dunsmuir came on for hearing be-
fore Mr. Justice McCall and a special
jury, being a new trial granted by the
Full Court. Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr.
L. P. Duff appeared for the plaintiff,
Mr. D. R. Harris. Hon. C. E. Pooley,
Q.C. and Chas. Wilson, Q.C., appeared
for the defendant.

The jury was composed of R. S. Day,
foreman; Robert Mason, Thomas Cat-
terall, John Earsman, Louis Stemler,
W. H. Mason, Arthur A. Holmes and R.
Benett.

The action arose out of the attempted
sale by Mr. Harris, under instructions
from Mrs. Dunsmuir, of the Wellington
collieries. The plaintiff claims that in
the year 1891 he received instructions to
sell the above collieries; he to receive
five per cent. commission for his ser-
vices. From time to time the original
proposal was modified as to the details
of the sale, until finally a deal was al-
most consummated by the plaintiff,
who applied to the law to sustain his
contention that he was entitled to a
commission on the amount involved in
the deal, which deal he claimed would
have been completed but for the defend-
ant's wilful delay in not sending a
prompt reply to an important question
dealing with the disposition of some
\$24,000 which the original instructions
to him did not deal, and otherwise
obstructing his progress in the matter.
Upon the last trial the jury found for
the plaintiff in the sum of \$18,377,
whereupon defendant's counsel moved
for non-suit on technical grounds, and
the Full Court granted a new trial.

Yesterday morning Mr. Harris was
called and examined by Mr. Bodwell. It
appears that upon Mr. Harris receiving
the instructions to sell the collieries, he
immediately set to work to obtain data
upon which to proceed, in the way of
plans, surveys, etc., and then went to
England. Arriving there, he found the
money market somewhat dull, and also
discovered that matters would be ex-
pedited if Mrs. Dunsmuir would accept
stock in the purchasing company for a
portion of the consideration to be paid
over. Upon his return he interviewed
Mrs. Dunsmuir, and he was informed
that Mr. Pooley would be instructed in
regard to the taking of stock, and short-
ly afterwards both Mr. Pooley and Mr.
Harris left for England. Mr. Harris
had arranged for an expert's report on
the property, but this report valued the
property at a lower figure than that set
upon it by the owners, and when Mr.
Harris telegraphed Mrs. Dunsmuir that
he could not get any more for the prop-
erty, he was telegraphed in reply: "Will
not take less than offered." Finding it
useless to remain longer in England un-
der these circumstances, the plaintiff
says he returned to Victoria, after ar-
ranging with Mr. Brodie, of Findlay,
Durham & Brodie, to handle any further
negotiations he might have in connec-
tion with the proposed sale. When he
arrived here, it was suggested by Mrs.
Dunsmuir that matters be allowed to
rest a while until her son came back
at Christmas, and that perhaps times
would improve.

Subsequently negotiations for the sale
were reopened, and the exhibits, of
which there are quite a number, consist
of various letters which passed between
the plaintiff and Mr. Brodie and Mr.
M. T. Johnston, of the firm of Findlay,
Durham & Brodie, and the defendant.
Mr. Wilson's objections to these let-
ters, on the ground that Mr. Johnston
had not been produced to show that he
had received them, were overruled.

Upon the tendering by Mr. Bodwell
of a letter from Mr. Harris to Mr. John-
ston, dated 22nd of February, 1892, re-
lating to the matter of return being
made for goods sold from the stores,
Mr. Wilson objected that no agency had
been shown between Mrs. Dunsmuir
and her sons. The plaintiff testified that
he had frequently gone to her sons in
the matter with her concurrence.

It appears that it was Mrs. Dun-
smuir's desire that the property should
not be hawked about, and Mr. Brodie's
letter, stating that the deal was being
worked up amongst his own friends,
and would not hurt the property any,
was here put in.

Bring Your
Boy Here

For his next suit of clothes. We'll
guarantee to save you money by doing
it. Our third shipment of boys' fall
clothing arrived last week; we can
sell you a nice two-piece frock suit
for \$1.85, and if you'll bring us this
"ad." we'll give you a necktie and
pair of braces besides.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson St.

put, but the account of the disposition
of this showed a discrepancy, and the
intending purchasers asked for further
information and an explanation of the
shortage thus shown.

About this time the negotiators as-
ked that the steamers Costa Rica and
San Mateo be included in the purchase
price, and the plaintiff says that upon
speaking to Mrs. Dunsmuir on the sub-
ject, he was referred to her son, who
agreed to put them in, whereupon Mr.
Johnston was duly notified.

The question then arose as to a local
board of management, and the plaintiff
wrote to Mr. Bryden asking if he would
continue as manager of the collieries,
and he also saw Mr. Alex. Dunsmuir
with respect to his taking a seat on the
board to represent the mother's inter-
est, which, under the proposed arrange-
ment, was to have been some 95,000
preference shares. The object of these
communications from Mr. Brodie on the
subject seems to have been, according to
the plaintiff, for the purpose of putting
the company on a good basis. The plain-
tiff says no objection was made to this
plan of management.

On the 25th of April, 1892, Mr. John-
ston informed the plaintiff by letter that
Mr. Brodie regretted that owing to the
dull state of the market he could not
secure an offer of more than £350,000
for the property, and that the wide dif-
ference between the price offered and
that asked by the owners would very
likely be too great for the matter to
come to business. The plaintiff inter-
viewed Mrs. Dunsmuir, who refused to
reduce the price, and Mr. Johnston was
so notified that the price was £430,000
and nothing less would be accepted. Af-
terward Mr. Johnston told the plaintiff
he might possibly get \$375,000, and finally
instructed him verbally to make an
offer of \$400,000. This the plaintiff did
by letter, and said it was the best
price obtainable, after a great deal of
trouble. To this he received a reply
from the defendant's son, stating that
he would not accept less than the
amount offered. To facilitate matters
and bring about a sale, the plaintiff
then offered to relinquish his commis-
sion except such amount as he had
actually expended in attempting to
float the property, together with a rea-
sonable amount for his time and trouble
in the matter. To this letter a reply
was sent from Mrs. Dunsmuir by Alex.
Dunsmuir, saying that no further con-
cessions would be granted than those
contained in his letter of 19th January,
1892. The result of the plaintiff's let-
ter was communicated to him by Mr.
Johnston, who made a counter propo-
sition of \$420,000, payable £200,000 in
cash £100,000 in 6 per cent. debentures
and £60,000 in preference shares, and
asking how the balance should be
paid. This being submitted to Messrs.
J. and A. Dunsmuir by the plaintiff on
the 2nd of June he received a reply
dated 7th June, stating that no change
had been made in the terms mentioned
in their former letter of 19th of Janu-
ary. Subsequently the plaintiff met
Alex. Dunsmuir on the street, and said
that the letter he had received was no
reply to his letter asking as to the dis-
position of balance. Later on the two
met in the club, when Alex. Dunsmuir,
according to the plaintiff, said he would
not let the mine be sold. The plaintiff
then went to see Mrs. Dunsmuir, but
claims he could not make out what had
come over her. Previously, he said, she
would be courteous, but on this oc-
casion she would not talk at all, and he
thought she had been changing her
mind. She said: "There's the mine, and
there's the price—take it or leave it
alone," and he replied: "If that is the
way you are going to talk, I wish you
good-day," and left. On the 8th of June
he wrote to J. and A. Dunsmuir, ac-
knowledging theirs of the 7th, and point-
ing out that their conduct in giving no
answer to his enquiry was killing the
chances of selling the mine; that certain
things had been agreed upon already
and were before his clients. On the 13th
Mr. Pooley wrote the plaintiff that the
defendant had not authorized anyone to
make any variations in the original
terms of sale, and that she was not dis-
posed to make any concessions. Upon
Mr. Bodwell, who wrote denying the as-
sertion that no change had been author-
ized, and saying that negotiations were
almost completed and that effort seemed
to be now being made to frustrate the
sale. The plaintiff was then asked
by Mr. Pooley to attend a meeting with
him, but afterwards consented to. At
this meeting no result was arrived at.

Some Silken
Beauties

Just opened—nobby novel-
ties in Neckwear, compris-
ing Roman Stripes—
the latest fancy—in the
Decadent Knot and Paris-
ian Twist, and Windsor-
ettes in the latest weaves.

Samuel Sea, Jr.

Leading Gents' Furnisher,
88 Douglas Street,
O'Connell's Block.

ALL READY FOR CHRISTMAS

Best Leather Goods.
French Fancy Clocks.
Gold Chain Bracelets.
Fine Sterling Silverware.

AND NEW GOODS STILL ARRIVING.

C. E. REDFERN, 43 GOVERNMENT STREET
Established 1862.

That Boy of Yours

...To Say Nothing of Papa's GIRL

Wants, above all else, something interesting and amusing at this
joyous Xmas season. Have Santa Claus make a selection from our
stock of

MECHANICAL TOYS.

We have got the newest, best and most complete stock of Toys in
the city. No old stock—everything bright and new. Prices lower
than the lowest. Give us a call.

...DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS...

A. BARKER, 88 1-2 Douglas Street.



The "Boss" Case

IS THE BEST.

The maker's guarantee for 20 Years is stamped on each
case. It has the Patent Seal-Pull-Out-Back, and is the
most reliable case on the market.

I have some high grade time-keepers in Waltham and
Elgin make at very reasonable figures—just the thing for
Xmas Presents.

E. Robinson, Jeweller,
37 Government St.

TEACH THE BOY PUNCTUALITY BY BUYING
HIM A TRUMP WATCH, \$2.75.

Yokohama
Bazaar

FOURTH DOOR NORTH
OF VICTORIA HOTEL.

Japanese Fancy Goods at
Special Low Prices.

OPEN 1st DECEMBER

152 GOVERNMENT STREET

GEO. C. HINTON & CO.

Electrical Supplies and Construction.
Direct Connected Electric Elevators, Motors, Dynamos, etc.
Coast Agency Royal Electric Co.

36 Government Street.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Seasonable Presents

Headquarters, 51 to 55 Fort Street.

WEILER BROS. respectfully invite an inspection of their show-
rooms, in which there is displayed the largest and most at-
tractive array of XMAS PRESENTS to be seen in the city.
Seeing is believing. Come and see.

WEILER BROS.

51 to 55 Fort Street.

VICTORIA, B. C.

CARVERS

In Case, Just Arrived.

Just the thing for Xmas and wedding presents. See our line of Cutlery,
Plated Spoons and Forks, all of Sheffield make.

78 GOVERNMENT STREET. FOX'S

although Mr. Johnston was still anxious
to make the sale, having informed Mr.
Harris that the amount had been obtain-
ed, and asked for a reply to his question
concerning the balance.


The plaintiff, having relinquished his
claim, the price then stood at
£420,000, which had been secured, and
Mr. Hanson, representing the purchas-
ers, went to Winnipeg to close the mat-
ter up. Mr. Johnston asked that Mr.
Harris go down to Winnipeg to com-
plete the deal, but Mr. Harris could not
complete the sale without information
from the Dunsmuirs as to the dispo-
sition of the balance, and he also was in-
formed by Mr. Pooley that Mrs. Dun-
smuir would not allow either of her
sons to go to Winnipeg. Mr. Hanson
did not want to come to the coast, as
the smallpox scare was then on and Vic-
toria was quarantined. No reply being
forthcoming from the defendant, the
plaintiff's solicitor again wrote stat-
ing that certain things had been agreed
upon and pointing out that the delay
was likely to prove very dangerous to
his client. Another letter was sent,

saying that a delay of 24 hours might
even prove fatal to the sale, and with an-
other letter was written stating that no
doubt existed in the mind of the pur-
chaser's agent as to closing the deal,
and asking if the terms were satisfac-
tory. Finally the terms were accepted,
the plaintiff to receive \$200,000, \$200,000
cash on payment of the £200,000, and
\$200,000 in one year, on payment of the
£200,000.

Mr. Harris was cross-examined at
some length by Mr. Wilson, after which
the plaintiff's case closed. Mr. Wilson
moved for a non-suit. The jury was dis-
charged until 10 a.m. tomorrow, and
the counsel will argue the point this
afternoon.

It is stated that but four out of the
nine collieries on the Skeena river will
be incorporated next year, this being the re-
sult of the low prices prevailing and the
probable shortage of labor, it being ex-
pected that most of the Indians will go
north to engage in packing.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

(Continued from page 2.)

I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression. Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible, if not inevitable step, both in regard to the previous ten years' struggle and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two houses of congress, in the spring of 1896, expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra session of the senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the house. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch, it behooves the executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban government possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, short of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents, and the conduct of the war by them according to the recognized code of war, are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state.

What General Grant Recommended.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of December 7, 1875, are equally relevant to the present situation in Cuba, and it may be wholesome now to recall them. At that time a ruinous conflict had for seven years wasted the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare, and of the just demands of humanity, which called forth an expression of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, continued unabated. Devastation and ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously affecting the commerce of all commercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other by reason of proximity and larger trade intercourse. At that juncture General Grant uttered these words, which now sum up the elements of the problem:

"A resolution of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war."

"It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself of this very nature, might be pointed to in defence of recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of untrustworthy property, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right and honest, and of good report. The question of according or withholding rights of belligerency must be judged, in every case in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act, and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relation to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war."

"Belligerency, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies and their occasional conflicts do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power, who free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government towards its own people and towards other states, with courts and the administration of justice, with a local habitation; possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to make the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmish, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would tend to elevate it."

"The contest, moreover, is solely on the land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers, except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of these sudden and difficult complications which war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon vessels, both com-

mercial and national, and upon the commercial affairs of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be an undue and premature as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right."

"Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from its difficult and complicated duties and requires the execution from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties if it would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which may now be transported freely and without interruption in vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions which would exempt the present government from any responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1895 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which in its traffic is between the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and between all of them and the states on the Pacific, and through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two states. There can be little doubt as to what result such supervision would be long drawn upon this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result by measures of questionable right or expediency, or by any indirection."

Some Practical Suggestions.

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed or affect the relation of either party to other states. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality, which reserves the face condition of belligerency as its motives. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring state. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the claimant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences.

The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and command of war under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according equal belligerent rights, defined by public law, to each party in our ports, disfavor would be impossible to both, which, while nominally equal, would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and claiming the ports of Cuba, her maritime rights could be asserted, not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans could not hope to create a parallel, while its creation through sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would, perforce, assume.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction of land and sea and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain, according to the international code of war.

Recognition Would Be Unwise.

For these reasons I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as more unwise and therefore inadvisable. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise, as a measure of right and duty, the executive will take it. Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken, when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba?

A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the efforts of the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the latest; that vague promises of reform after submission afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive Cubans "to the horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery," that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self-controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest, attained by methods of selfish expediency.

The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of error, rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad clemency is offered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used, not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the assumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without consolation must inevitably fall to win for Spain the ability of a contented dependency.

Admission of Misery.

By a special message, dated the 10th day of June last, I laid before the senate of the United States a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the Uni-

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ed States and of the republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States and under its sovereignty. The senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message, because the necessary action of congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

While constantly disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of discussions through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their ultimate commercial dependency upon this country, at the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood survive by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, before offered, be declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of strengthening the ties that bind us to those islands and be released from the free will of the Hawaiian state.

The treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the senate and the president of the republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be the political relation to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the federal laws to the territory, or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation of the needs of labor therein, and all matters upon which the treaty rests, has wisely been relegated to the congress.

Dignity and Honor Require Admission.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of congress will see to it that avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self-rule in local matters, with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation, will be accorded to the Hawaiians.

To Protect the Seal.

The efforts which have been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection to the fur seals in the North-Pacific ocean and hearing sea were renewed at an early date by this administration and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation, the governments of Russia and Japan sent delegates to Washington and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last, wherein it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations this species of useful animals was threatened with extinction, and that an international agreement of all the interested powers was necessary for their adequate protection.

The government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, and accordingly sent to Washington as delegates the expert commissioners of Great Britain and Canada, who had during the past two years visited the Pribilof Islands and who met in conference similar commissioners on the part of the United States. The result of this conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the condition of the seal herd heretofore in dispute which should place beyond controversy the duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end are now in progress, the result of which I hope to be able to report to congress at an early day.

International Arbitration.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claim-

ing our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general view on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving towards the settlement of differences between the nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines, without in any impeding our interests or our honor, shall have my constant encouragement.

FROM SOUTH SEAS

Canadian-Australian Liner Aorangi Arrived Last Evening from the South.

Empress of China Sailed To-Day for the Orient—Corona Left for Alaska.

About 7 o'clock last evening the Aorangi, of the Canadian-Australian line, arrived at the outer wharf, a few hours late, from the South seas. The trip was an uneventful one, and occupied, including stops, very nearly a month. Sydney was left at 4.30 p.m. on November 8, and fine weather was experienced to Wellington, which was reached on the 13th. The next day a start was made for Suva, the Fijian metropolis being reached on the 19th, and Honolulu on the 28th. Fine weather was experienced to the Cape, where a rather stiff breeze was encountered. Among the passengers were Hon. W. Churchill, the ex-consul-general of the United States at Apia, Samoa, who with Mrs. Churchill is on his way home; Mr. J. Stafford, of the Welland Manufacturing Company of St. Catharines, Ont., who has been introducing Canadian bicycles in Australia, and the following: E. H. Taylor, W. D. Wilcox, J. Petrie, D. Ross, W. Wobley, C. E. Morrison, C. Simpson, R. Parker, H. Watt, J. Murphy, J. McDermott, M. Moore, M. Marks, M. O'Sullivan, W. H. Thirwell, Miss Brown, P. O'Brien, E. J. Hayes, J. Peterson, J. McManis, Mrs. Edgum and family, J. McDonald, A. L. Bradford, J. Hurley, J. McCutcheon, S. Amundsen. The Aorangi's cargo comprises shipments of fruit, fresh mutton, wool, preserved meats, etc.

The big steamer Algon, Capt. Frazer, which sailed for Tacoma from Maji, Japan, on November 14th last, is now considerably overdue and much speculation is being indulged in as to the cause of her tardiness. The prevailing impression among the local marine men is that she has picked up the long overdue steamer Pelican and is bringing her back to the Sound in tow. The Pelican is now 40 days overdue. She was loaded with lumber for Tientsin and sailed from Tacoma early in October, since when nothing has been heard of her. She carried no passengers and was provisioned for three months. The Algon is a vessel of 4,807 tons, and is owned by the Algon S.S. Co. of Liverpool. She is coming to the Sound to load wheat for her home port.

The R. M. S. Empress of China sailed at noon to-day for China and Japan. She was loaded right up to the hatches with freight and had a large number of passengers. Her steamer accommodation was fully taken up by Chinese. The R. M. S. Empress of India is due to arrive from the Orient on Tuesday next. While the Tacoma, of the Northern Pacific line, is looked for on Thursday.

The steamer Corona sailed for her usual Alaskan ports of call yesterday evening, carrying another 120 passengers. The Parallon is scheduled to follow her on Friday morning, and on Sunday next the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Tees will sail from Turner, Beeton's wharf for Skagway, Dyea, Juneau, Wrangell, and the usual British Columbia ports of call.

Capt. J. D. Tackaberry, formerly master of the steamer Alaska, operating on the Stecken river, has returned from a visit to Portland. It is understood that he will command the steel steamer now being built by the Albion Iron Works.

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The schooner Geneva sails this evening, should the weather not be too rough, for the British Columbia coast on her spring sealing cruise. The Geneva, which is commanded by Capt. H. J. O'Leary, carries a full crew of whites.

MARRIAGE.

Price-Harrop. On the 6th inst. at St. Saviour Church, by the Rev M. D. Barber, assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and Rev Canon Beaulieu, Hans Olvig Price son of Hans Fowler Price, of Wiston super Sever, Somerset, England, to Caroline (Lillie) second daughter of the late Samuel T. Harrop, of Elton Nottingham England.

BIRTHS.

SINCLAIR. In this city, on the 7th inst., the wife of H. G. Sinclair, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON. At 65 Second street, on the 6th inst., the wife of G. A. Richardson, of a daughter.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound: J. Nisbet, H. B. Tackaberry, G. W. Walser, G. B. Macneil, F. W. Cairns, P. H. Cairns, L. C. Kerrie, W. H. Langley, S. H. Peters, A. P. Englehardt, M. Schmitt, J. M. Brown, W. Winters, H. Thomas, H. Duggan.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound: J. Boyd & Co., J. G. Mac, J. Young, Hudson Bay Co., Puget Sound P. M. Co., H. & K. J. Wilson & Co., A. Holmes, B. G. M. & Co., Wilson Bros., J. Webb & Co., Nicholas & Benson, H. Rickert, H. Alden, Iron Works, H. P. Bisset & Co., G. C. Newton, Fell & Co., T. N. Hibben, Weller Bros.

PERSONAL.

G. A. Smith and wife, of Alberni are at the Oriental. Rev. G. St. Taylor, of Alberni, is a guest at the Oriental. R. C. Forsyth, and J. H. Bushnell, of Vancouver, are guests at the Orient. G. H. Mackay, Secretary of the Cariboo Mine Camp, is at the Orient. H. J. Hutchinson, came down from Ladner on the Yosemite today and is at the Oriental. W. R. Beecher, Inspector of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Sale ship left for Winnipeg last evening having inspected the River at Victoria and Vancouver as well as their other branches in B. C.

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